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FAMILY
HISTORY
HOSE

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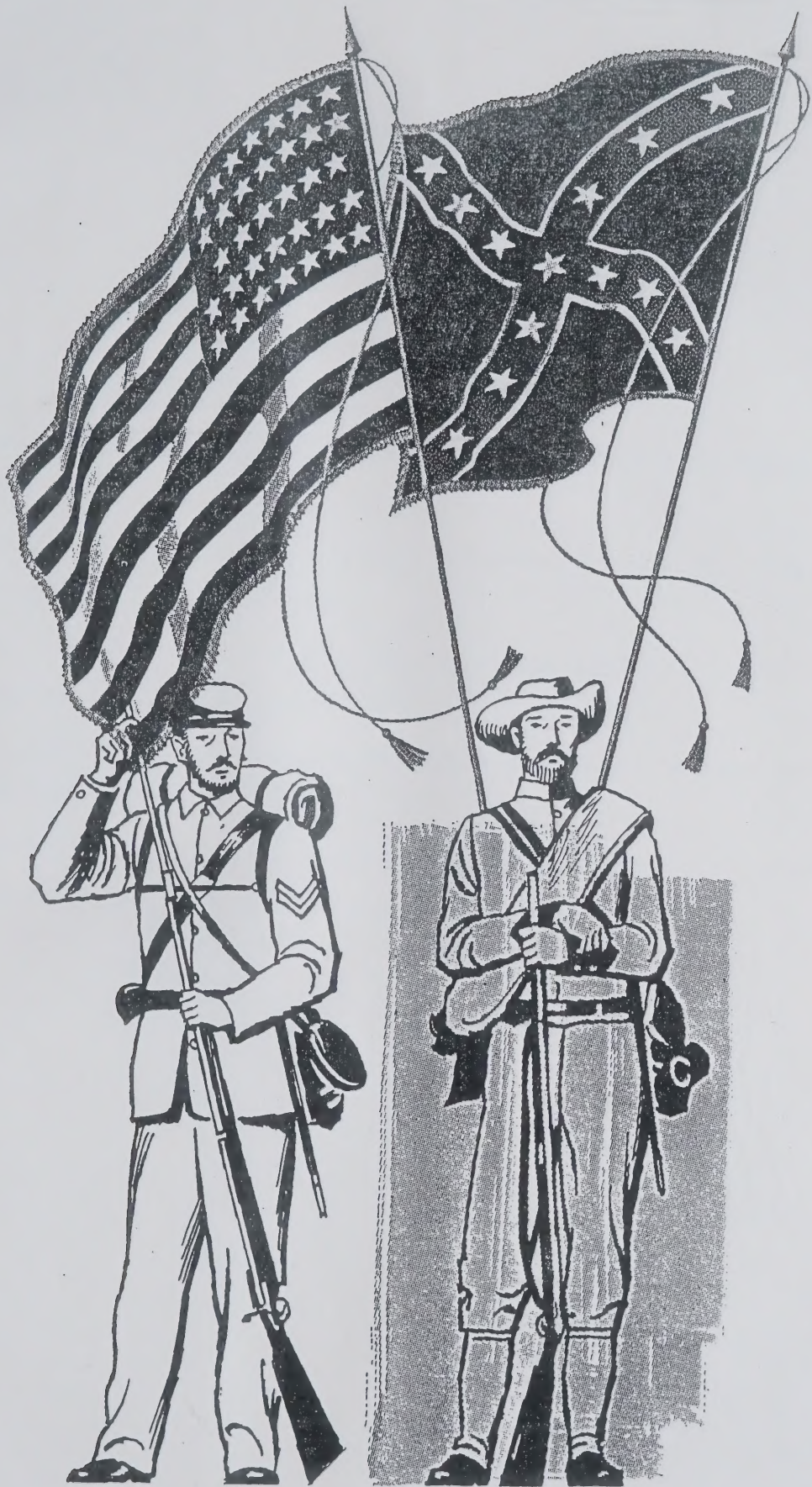
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CIVIL WAR



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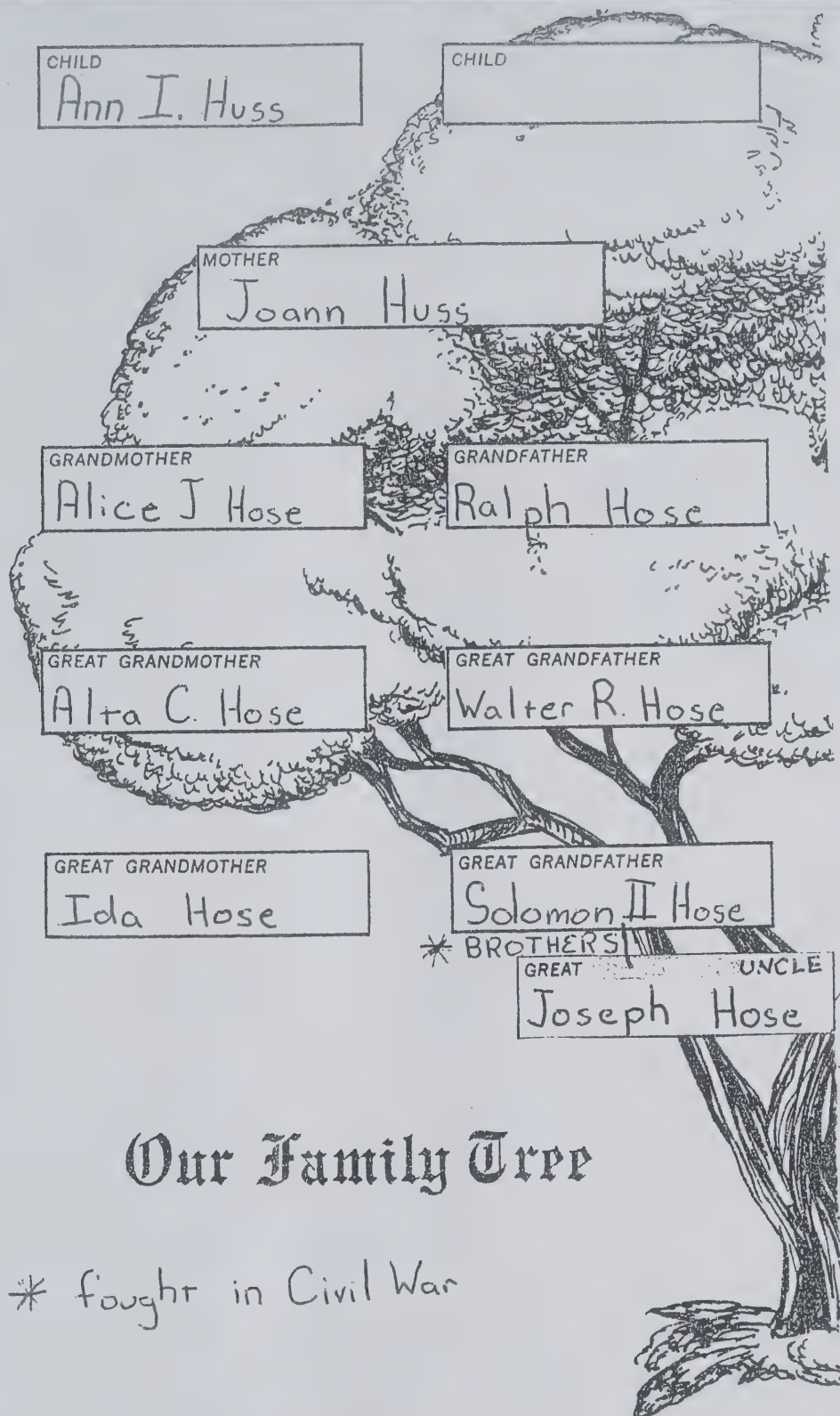
JOSEPH & SOLOMON HOSE IN THE
CIVIL WAR



JOSEPH & SOLOMON HOSE IN THE
CIVIL WAR

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Our Family Tree

* fought in Civil War

Photo taken about 25 years
after the war. Solomon II,
the one that fought,
is the grown man on the
right. My great grandfather
is the baby in front.



L to R:

IDA E. (Swartz) HOSE, WALTER RAY HOSE (baby in foreground)
GEORGE ERNEST HOSE and SOLOMON HOSE (II), Jr.



Brothers, WALTER RAY HOSE and ERNEST HOSE



Brothers and sister: WALTER RAY HOSE (back)
ERNEST HOSE and GLADYS ESTHER ELIZABETH HOSE

Summary of
Hoses in the Civil War

Ann Huss
November 24, 1995

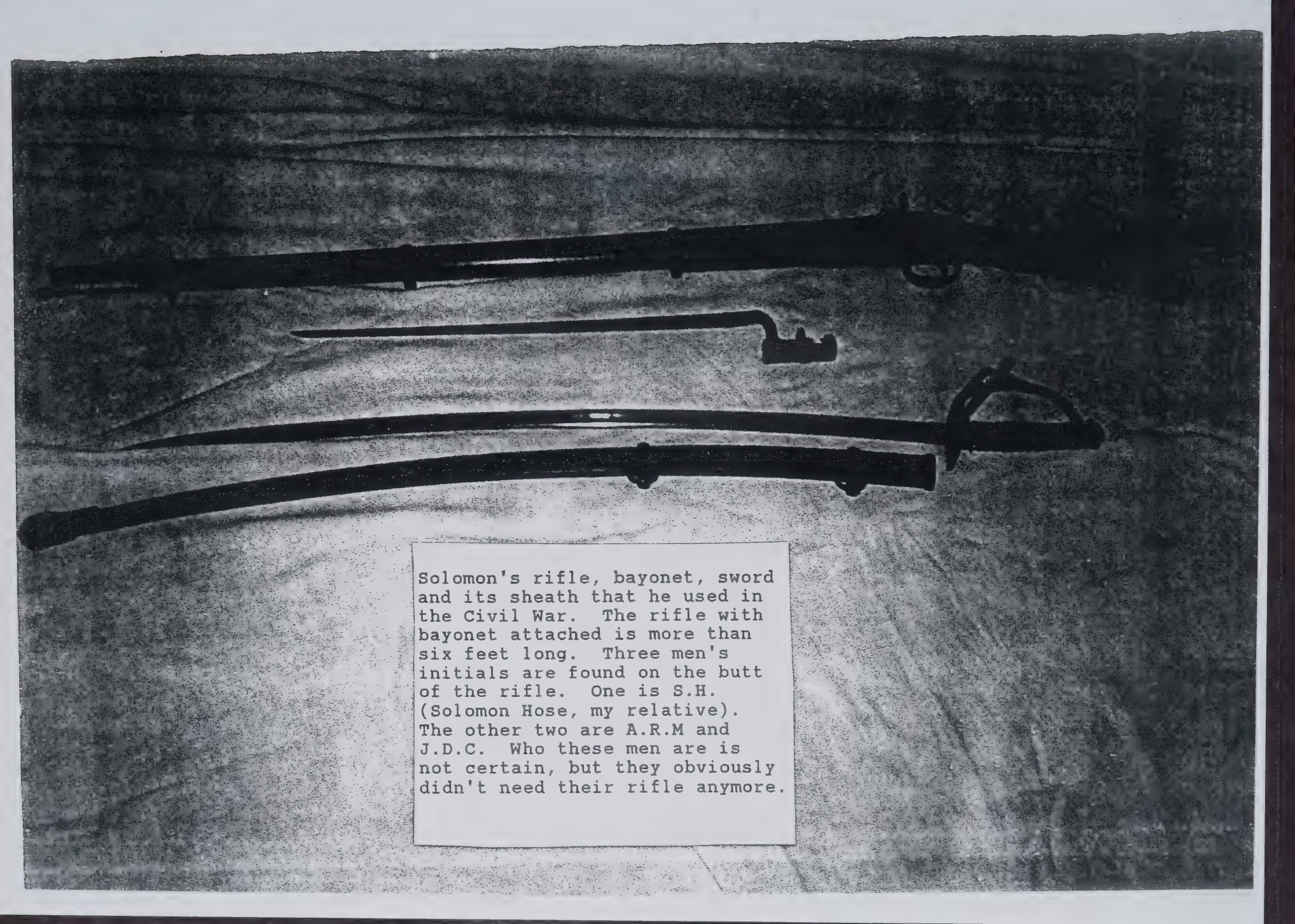
Joseph and Solomon II Hose volunteered and were mustered into the Union army at Fort Wayne Indiana : , 1864. They were privates in the 88th Indiana Infantry Company H until June 7, 1865 when they were moved to the 38th Indiana Infantry Company. Soon after on July 15, 1865 they were mustered out.

Joseph, called Joe, was the older of the two brothers. He was 19 when they volunteered. Solomon II was only 15 and had to lie about his age to join. This was very common during the Civil War, and there are records of kids as young as 11 serving in the war.

They fought in many engagements, all of them in the deep South, in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. They were involved in the siege of Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, and Sherman's march to the sea. Both brothers respected Sherman and looked up to him. Their youngest brother, who was born during the war, was named William Sherman Hose, after their commander.

Joe was the bugler for his company. For over a year his duty was to play the revelry (wake up call) at the start of the dawn. He also sounded retreats and other commands. He loved to play and for years after the war he is remembered as playing the revelry at his farm four times every morning, once in every direction. One of the men that fought with Joe remembered him as a morale booster and funny. He told his sons about some of Joe's jokes. When a bullet would come close to him but miss he would yell "graveyard bullet" in other words "that was close." Once when food was not available the men were sitting around a campfire and Joe said, "Wouldn't you boys love to be at home eating a good bowl of your mother's corn meal mush?" Corn meal mush is liked by very few people. Solomon was remembered as being a good and brave soldier. Both brothers were described as having the talent to sneak up on some one without being noticed. This may be due to their Indian heritage.

Joe and Solomon both survived the war. Of the 214 men that died from their regiment 147 died of disease. Years after the war Solomon II was granted 8 dollars a month pension. He received pension because of weakness he suffered after the war due to chronic diarrhea and dehydration during the war. Joe never had a family, but Solomon was married and had three children.



Solomon's rifle, bayonet, sword and its sheath that he used in the Civil War. The rifle with bayonet attached is more than six feet long. Three men's initials are found on the butt of the rifle. One is S.H. (Solomon Hose, my relative). The other two are A.R.M and J.D.C. Who these men are is not certain, but they obviously didn't need their rifle anymore.

BATTLES IN WHICH JOSEPH & SOLOMON HOSE PARTICIPATED
as Part of
The 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Company H:

Combat, Buzzard's Roost Gap or Mill Creek, Georgia, May 8-9, 1864; Demonstrations against Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, May 8-11, 1864; Combat near Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864; Battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14-15, 1864; Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, Georgia, May 25-June 5, 1864; Action, Pickett's Mills, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 10-July 2, 1864; Combats about Pine Hill, Georgia, June 11-14, 1864; Combats about Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 15-17, 1864; General assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Combat, Ruff's (Neal-Dows') Station, or Smyrna Camp Ground, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Operations on line of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 5-17, 1864; Skirmish, Ruckhead, Nancy's Creek, Georgia, July 18, 1864; Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19-20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 23-August 25, 1864; Combat, Utoy Creek, Georgia, August 5-7, 1864; Flank movement on Jonesboro, Georgia, August 25-30, 1864; Skirmish near Red Oak, Georgia, August 29, 1864; Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31-September 1, 1864; Campaign against Savannah, Georgia, (March to the Sea), November 15-December 10, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Georgia, December 10-21, 1864; Campaign of the Carolinas, South Carolina, January to April 1865; Battle of Averysboro, or Taylor's Hole Creek, North Carolina, March 16, 1865; Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865.

MUSTERING OUT DATE AND CASUALTIES:

Regiment mustered out June 7, 1865.

Regiment lost during service, nine officers and 55 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and three officers and 147 enlisted men by disease. Total 214. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1150.

Butler and worked for the railroad for a time, and then engaged in the mercantile business for himself. He is enterprising and ambitious, and is doing a good business. Mr. Hose was married Sept. 8, 1880, to Julia A. Crooks, a daughter of William Crooks, a pioneer of Wilmington Township. Mr. Hose is a genial, social gentleman, philanthropic, and a liberal supporter of all benevolent enterprises.

Solomon Hose, farmer, sections 23 and 24, Wilmington Township, was born in Summit County, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1849, a son of Solomon Hose, a native of Maryland, who settled in De Kalb County in 1856, and later moved to Steuben County, where he now lives. Mr. Hose was reared a farmer and has always devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, at which he has been very successful. He now owns a fine farm of 107 acres, with a good residence and farm buildings, which he rents, boarding with his tenants. Mr. Hose enlisted in 1864 in the Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Company H, and served till June, 1865, participating in all the engagements of the regiment after he joined it, among them, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Peach-Tree Creek, the Atlanta campaign, Bentonville, Savannah and Resaca. He was but fifteen years of age when he enlisted, but was brave and made a good soldier. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fason Hubbell, deceased, was born in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 15, 1792, a son of Ephraim Hubbell. When he was a boy his parents moved to Middlebury, Vt., and later to Newburg, Ohio. When sixteen years of age he went to live on the farm of his uncle, Samuel Eldred, and remained with him till twenty-one years of age. He subsequently bought a farm in Medina County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with Lydia M. Hosmer, to whom he was married April 13, 1823. In 1842 they moved to Franklin Township, De Kalb County, and bought a farm, on which they lived till 1859, when they moved to Butler. Mr. Hubbell was a progressive, influential man, and assisted in all enterprises of public benefit. He was one of the principal movers in securing the Wabash Railroad through Butler. He was a liberal, whole-souled man, and his many deeds of kindness and benevolence were not duly appreciated while he was living, many of them being unknown, save to the parties interested. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died June 27, 1874. His widow still lives

Obituary of Joseph Hose

Joseph Hose, son of Solomon and Elizabeth Hose, was born in Summit County Ohio, March 19, 1845; and departed this life September 25, 1923 at 11:30 A.M.

at the age of 78 years, 6 months and 6 days. He

He was reared in Summit Co. Ohio, until a young man and came to De Kalb Co., Indiana. He was in this county when he enlisted with the Union army, the 88th Ind. Co. H. He served from 1863, until the end of the war and was mustered out of service at Washington D.C. 1865. He served under General Sherman in the march from Atlanta to the sea.

He was the eldest in a family of five children and leaves to mourn their loss, two brothers ~~two~~ brothers, Isaac of Butler and William of Steuben County; the rest of the family preceding him in death. He leaves other relatives and friends. It was his request that he be brought back to Butler for burial and placed in the Mt. Pleasant cemetery with his father and mother. Funeral services were held at U. B. Church Sat. Sept. 29 at 2:00 P.M. Rev. B. E. Chambers officiating. Burial in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

(Neal-Dow's) Station, or Smyrna Camp Ground, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Operations on Line of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 5-17, 1864; Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19-20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 23-August 25, 1864; Flank movement on Jonesboro, Georgia, August 25-30, 1864; Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31-September 1, 1864; Engagement, Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2-5, 1864; Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864; Skirmishes in front of Columbia, Tennessee, November 24-27, 1864; Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 20, 1864; Operations in Northern Alabama and Eastern Tennessee, January 31-April 24, 1865.

Regiment mustered out November 25, 1865.

Regiment lost during service, four officers and 133 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and one officer and 274 enlisted men by disease. Total 412. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1130.

26.5L Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Only one man served in the 34th Indiana Infantry Regiment:

COMPANY D

CAMPBELL, Chas. W., mustered in Oct. 27, 1864, out Oct. 26, 1865.

26.5M Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 35th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY C

ABEL, James, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

BLUE, Uriah, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

BLOOMFIELD, John, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, deserted June 20, 1865.

FARVER, Isaac, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

HORN, Israel, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

HORNER, Henry M., substitute, mustered in Dec. 9, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KOCH, Joseph, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KESTER, Richard, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864,

out Sept. 30, 1865.

KIMES, Daniel S., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KLINE, Henry J., mustered in Jan. 16, 1865, deserted June 23, 1865.

LEIGHTY, John, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, died at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864.

MONROE, William, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864, discharged May 22, 1865 for disability.

MILLER, David A., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

MILLER, Judson S., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

WOODCOCK, Byron, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

YARNELL, Jacob, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, died at Camp Stanley, Texas, Sept. 7, 1865.

26.5N Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 38th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY D

BURNS, George H., mustered in March 9, 1864, out as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

BROWN, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

BRUNER, John, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

BRYAN, William, mustered in April 6, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

CARRELL, James C., mustered in March 9, 1864, out, as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

DeLONG, James C., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

FOUNTAIN, Alex, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

MILLER, Noah, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

SHANKS, Alexander, mustered in Feb. 11, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

COMPANY E

COCHRAN, Robert, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

DELANO, George, mustered in March 27, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

HAMMOND, Daniel F., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out, as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

HOSE, Joseph, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

HOSE, Solomon, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

IMHOFF, Elijah, mustered in April 28, 1864,

26.5U Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment

COMPANY H

D E K A L B • C O U N T Y • 1 8 3 7 • 1 9 8 7

SAYLOR, Henry, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.
 SHRULL, Francis, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 out June 7, 1865.
 SWANGOOD, John, mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, discharged Feb. 22, 1863.
 STOY, Levi, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 discharged March 30, 1863.
 SNIVELY, Jonathan, mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, out as Corporal, June 10, 1865.
 SEELY, Isaac, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died
 at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1863.
 SMITH, Levi, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 discharged March 8, 1863.
 STOUT, Franklin, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 discharged Dec. 31, 1862.
 THOMAS, Chockly W., mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1862.
 VESTEL, Henry S., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10,
 1864.
 WATKINS, Walter T., mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, out June 7, 1865.
 WIDNEY, Oliver H., mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, discharged Dec. 15, 1862.
 WINELAND, Jacob, mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, discharged April 10, 1863.
 WIDNEY, Joseph, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862.
 WHITE, Edwin D., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 out June 7, 1865.
 WELCH, Eli M., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1863.,
 WYATT, Elmore, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 discharged Aug. 8, 1863.
 YARNELL, Philip, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862,
 transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1,
 1863.,
 YADER, Christopher, mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 12, 1863.
 YEAGLEY, William, mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, discharged March 28, 1865.
 YOCUM, John, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out
 June 7, 1865.
 ZIGLER, Benjamin F., mustered in Aug. 29,
 1862, discharged March 26, 1863.
 BILLS, John, mustered in March 29, 1864,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.
 CONKLIN, Alonzo, mustered in March 19,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana
 Infantry June 7, 1865.
 COCHRAN, Robert, mustered in March 27,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana
 Infantry June 7, 1865.
 CROOKS, Henry, mustered in March 26, 1864,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.
 DELANO, George, mustered in March 22,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana



Infantry June 7, 1865.

DOHNER, Isaac G., mustered in March 28,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana
 Infantry June 7, 1865.

EREHART, mustered in Dec. 17, 1863,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.

HOSE, Joseph, mustered in March 19, 1864,
transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
7, 1865.

HEADLEY, Dewitt C., mustered in March 17,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana
 Infantry June 7, 1865.

IMHOF, Elijah, mustered in March 28, 1864,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.

JONES, Thomas I., mustered in March 22,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana
 Infantry June 7, 1865.

LIKENS, Stephen, mustered in Dec. 4, 1863,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.

MILLIMAN, Henry, mustered in Feb. 26, 1864,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.

McNABB, Daniel S., mustered in Aug. 10,
 1862, discharged Feb. 22, 1863.

ROCKWELL, Henry M., mustered in Aug. 22,
 1864, discharged May 30, 1865.

PENICKS, Joseph, mustered in March 28,
 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana
 Infantry June 7, 1865.

SANDY, Frank B., mustered in Feb. 26, 1864,
 transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June
 7, 1865.



The 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment was mustered in at Fort Wayne on August 29, 1862. It soon saw service throughout the South. Here follows a summary of its activities.

Organized and mustered in at Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 29, 1862. September 1862, 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Ohio. September 1862, 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio. November 1862, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Center 14th Corps, Cumberland. January 1863, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, Cumberland. April 1863, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Corps, Cumberland. October 1863, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, Cumberland.

Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, August 29, and duty there till October 1. Attached to 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Ohio to September 1862. 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio, to November 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Center 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to January 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to April 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, to October 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, to June 1865.

1091

The above is enlarged and extracted from page 1091, Volume One B, DeKalb County 1837-1987. This activities list names the armies to which the 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment were assigned throughout the war. Since 1864 was the time Solomon and Joseph mustered in, their entire assignment should have been with the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps.

The route traced on the large pull-out map is that of the 14th Army Corps. The cities listed on this pull-out differ at times from the towns listed under General William Tecumseh Sherman's history since the five groups marching did not always join each other. For major assaults, all five units joined into a united attack and shared in fighting together in the most crucial battles.

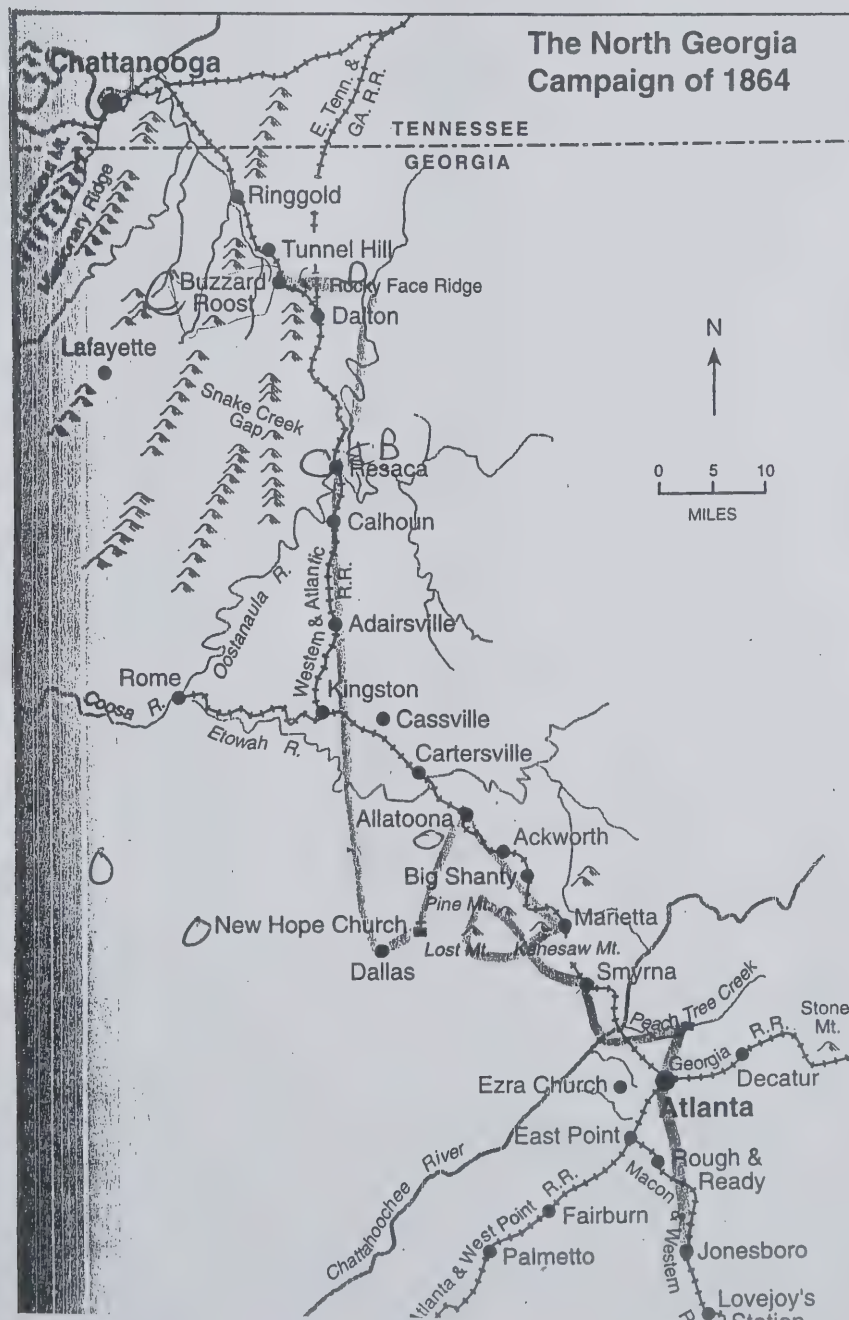
See Research Maps #2 & #3 which show how Sherman divided the troops assigned to him into five different lines of march. A specific route was assigned to each of the following: 20th Army Corps, 17th Army Corps, 15th Army Corps, 14th Army Corp and Cavalry.

THREE RESEARCH MAPS

These 3 Research Maps Were Used to Make
The Large Composite Map of The Civil War
Route of Joseph & Solomon Hose
(See large pull-out map)

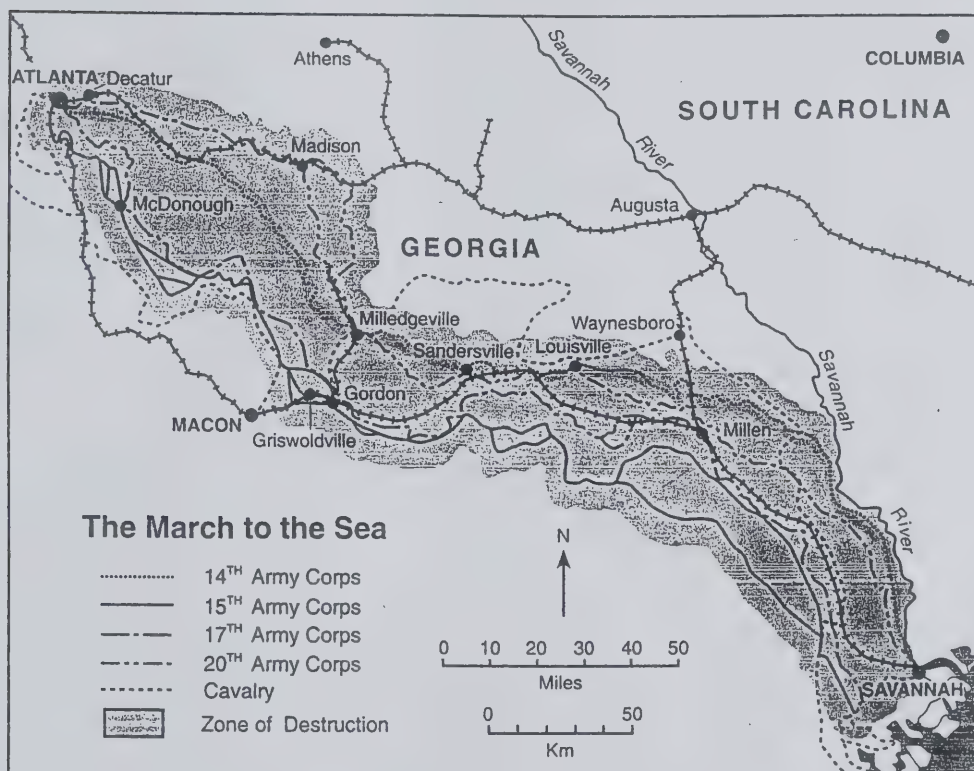
MAP #1.

Joe and Solomon's first battle was probably Buzzard's Roost Gap in Georgia on May 8-9, 1864. Many in the 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment had already been engaged in war against the Confederates throughout Tennessee prior to Joe and Solomon's group joining them in Georgia. The battles in the North Georgia Campaign contain several engagements at mountain sites and in the creeks and the valleys among these mountains. The assault on Kenesaw Mountain (lasting June 10 to July 2, 1864) ranks as probably the most decisive and deadly of any they fought. Among the very few battles picked out to mention of the many he fought, Solomon does list Kenesaw in his biography. The site is now Kenesaw Mountain National Park, a memorial to Civil War soldiers. Other battles on this map mentioned by Solomon are Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and Peach-Tree Creek.



MAP #2.

This map represents the famous Siege of Atlanta. From Atlanta on south to Savannah (on an inlet of the Atlantic Sea), this entire campaign of the war is known as "The March to the Sea" or "The March from Atlanta to the Sea". Solomon mentions the battle against Atlanta and Savannah, the two main Confederate strongholds to conquer along this entire march of about 300 miles. The style of war of Union Commander General William Tecumseh Sherman was one of total destruction. Five different groups covered different paths to form a front 25 to 60 miles wide. The data indicated that the 88th Indiana Regiment was assigned to a larger group of Union fighters, the 14th Army Corps. The exact path of this 14th Army Corps is traced on this map. The shaded area depicts the zone of destruction.



MAP #3.

This map represents the last stage of the war known as "The Campaign of the Carolinas." Solomon mentions but one battle on this map, Bentonville. At Bentonville, the Confederate Commander Johnston sept in on one wing of Sherman's men before Sherman could rush the rest of the Army to assist. This single wing under the command of Slocum did withstand every blow of the Confederates even after the left flank collapsed. This one wing brought 2,600 casualties to Johnston's Army versus 1,500 for Slocum's wing. Johnston fled north. The Confederates were now on the run. On April 26, 1865 Johnston surrendered his forces to Sherman at Durham Station, near Raleigh. This map depicts the different paths of five groups of Union forces (see legend in upper left corner). The map is difficult to see and an effort to pick out the path of the 14th Army Corp of Joe and Solomon may not be entirely accurate. This map does not show the zone of destruction as depicted in Map #2, but the pattern of total destruction was continued through the Carolinas.



TENNESSEE

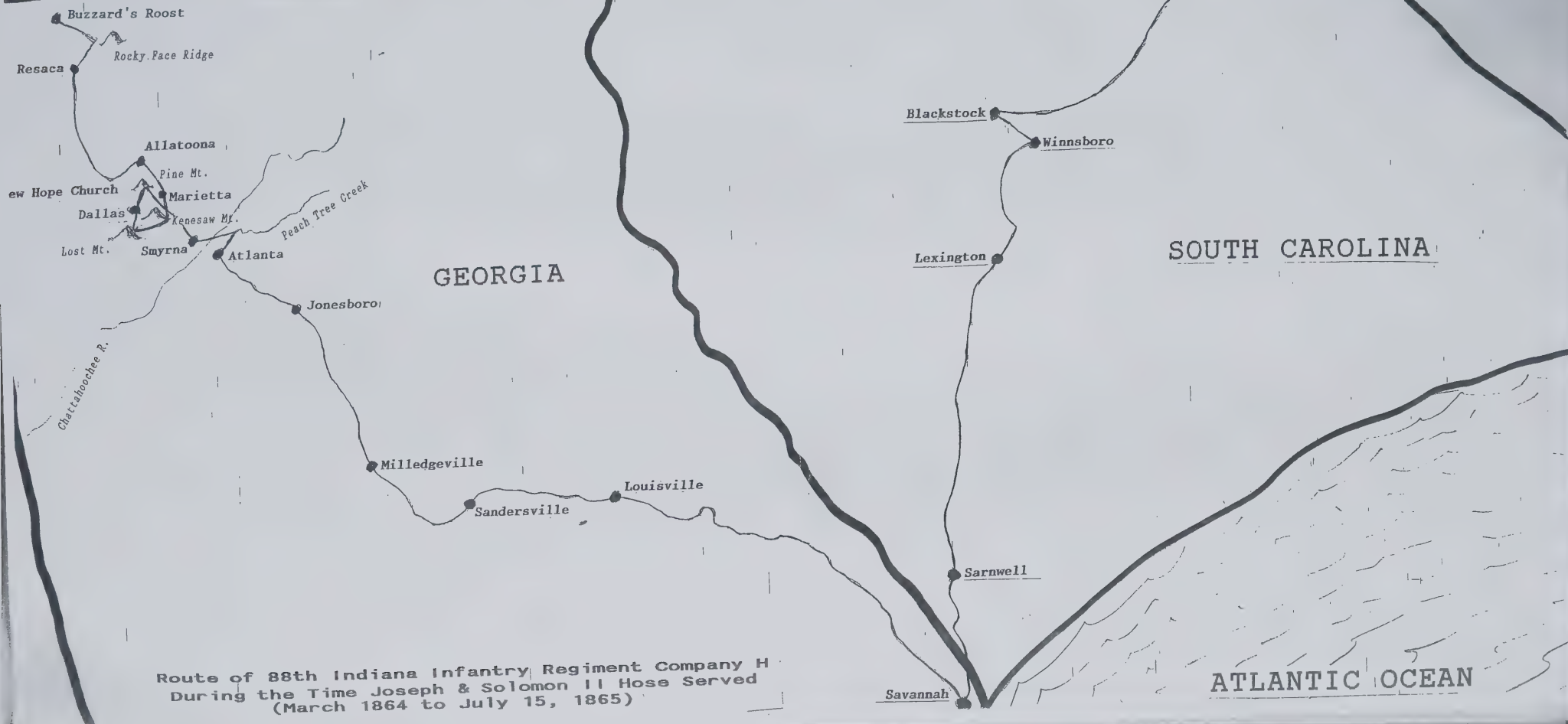
NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Route of 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment Company H
During the Time Joseph & Solomon H. Hose Served
(March 1864 to July 15, 1865)



TO: Hose Family Genealogy - Civil War
FROM: Joann R. Huss
RE: Joseph and Solomon Hose, II - Civil War Experience
DATE: July 14, 1996

There is an explanation that needs to be given regarding some conflicting information contained in the DeKalb County 1837-1987 history. The section listing soldiers who served during the Civil War is confusing regarding Joe & Solomon. This Dekalb County history was no doubt written with care, but the Dyer's Compendium and military records researched for Civil War information are probably the source of errors pertaining to when Joe and Solomon were mustered in and which regiments they served.

? Both Joseph Hose and Solomon Hose are listed in the DeKalb County 1837-1987 book as being mustered in April 8, 1864 with the 38th Indiana Regiment, Company E and being mustered out July 15, 1865 from this same Regiment. In a later section, Joseph Hose is listed as having mustered in March 19, 1864 with the 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Company H and then transferring to the 38th Indiana Infantry July 7, 1865. Now, there is no way that Joseph Hose--as great as he was--could serve these two regiments at the same time.

What is probably true? What seems true is that Joseph was mustered in March 19, 1864. It has always been said that Solomon signed up after Joe had joined. So, the date Solomon joined is probably the one given on his pension papers of March 29, 1864 (this follows March 19, 1864 listed in one source as Joe's mustering in date).

What is further true by reviewing other records is that both Joe and Solomon served with the 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment, Company H. For instance, Joe's obituary (attached) states that he served with the "88th Ind. Co. H." By Solomon's own words as written on his pension papers (attached), he states that he served "in Company H. 88th Indiana Vol Infantry as a private and after close of war was transferred to 38th Indiana Rgt at Washington D.C. Co. E."

In Solomon's biography in the 1885 DeKalb History, the battles he lists are those fought by the 88th. Joe's obituary states that "[h]e served under General Sherman in the march from Atlanta to the sea." Solomon lists the Atlanta campaign and Savannah, which are the beginning ending points of the march to the sea.

What are the conclusions? Both Joseph and Solomon were mustered in at Ft. Wayne, Indiana into the 88th Indiana Infantry Volunteer Regiment, Company H--Joe on March 19 and Solomon on March 29, 1864. Joe enlisted on his 19th birthday. Solomon had just turned 15 January 1. The oral history of the family is that Solomon lied that he was older than 15 so that he would not be rejected.

Since the war started in March 1861 and there were years of political confrontation prior to this, these two boys had lived most of their lives in a country that was in strife. Little wonder that they would join in an effort to bring such discontent to an end. Battle-for-battle they fought together in this Civil War. Among Civil War companions, both had a reputation for having great senses of humor. One neighbor said of Joe, "He was our morale booster." Both were transferred to the 38th while in Washington D.C. awaiting discharge orders.

Both Hoses were known for their skill in shooting. Solomon's gun is the muzzle-loading rifle (see attached picture) and not the breech-loading gun that became popular with both sides. Many were issued the old muzzle-loader, and probably this was more familiar to the boys since this was probably what was used on their farm. What a responsibility! If a muzzle-loader is ever packed to fire and somehow the act of firing is not done, then any subsequent balls that are packed will not fire. Imagine remembering every time to fire in the midst of battling enemies.

The noise of battle would not easily bring alert to a gun that was not firing. This was a war that used many mortars and cannon balls. Standing close to the firing of a single muzzle-loading rifle is unbelievably loud. And, hundreds of these rifles were being fired at one time. These campaigns were deafening.

To show the inefficiency of the muzzle-loader for fighting, there were collected over 1,000 guns at Gettysburg which had barrels loaded with numerous shot. Some being packed until shot was protruding from the barrels. All of these weapons were non-functioning primarily due to failing to fire after each and every packing.

At the end of the war, the soldiers from the South and North did not know what to do. After all, they were not discharged and could not simply walk away from Durham Station where the South finally surrendered to General Sherman. It should be understood that there were two main surrenders (other surrenders did take place but two were decisive) needed to end the war: one from the southern front and the other from the northern front. The northern front came to an end when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865 (prior to the southern front ending).

In the case of Joe and Solomon, the Southern Campaign ended with the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston to General William Tecumseh Sherman on April 26, 1865. This surrender took place at Durham Station near Raleigh, North Carolina. This surrender did mark the end of the war. With the fighting over, the soldiers did not know exactly what to do except to march to the capital in Washington D.C.

This meant many miles were walked from the Raleigh-Durham area by Joe and Solomon and their fellow comrades before reaching our nation's capital. And, there would be an even longer wait for officers to sift through all of the confusion and issue official discharge papers. For many, though, this delay meant that they got to watch and participate in the Grand Review held in Washington D.C. to celebrate the end of the country's most deadly war. Deaths, including those from disease, totaled 529,332. To end this was a cause to huzzah.

The transfer of Joe and Solomon to the 38th took place in Washington D.C. Many others in the 88th were also transferred on June 7, 1865 to the 38th. Somehow, this transfer probably facilitated the awesome discharge process. Both Joe and Solomon were officially discharged in Washington D.C. on July 15, 1865. This was nearly 2 1/2 months after the end of the war!

On June 9, 1865 while still in Washington D.C., a new brother, William Sherman Hose, arrived in the Hose household back in Indiana. Evidently, Elizabeth and Solomon I knew that Joe and Solomon admired their leader, William Tecumseh Sherman, and used this name for their new son.

Of note is that Joe and Solomon were privates in the infantry. For those not familiar with military terms, the infantry is made up of soldiers trained, armed and equipped to fight on foot. There were some cavalry units using horses in the Civil War, but most were foot soldiers. Imagine walking for months and facing battle every day! Fighting in the South meant being constantly at risk since this was hostile territory. Most of the crucial battles took place in Georgia and were fought in the summer months. The heat would have been intense, especially while doing battle.

Supposedly, Solomon always suffered from heat sensitivity after the war and received a disability pension at the age of 43. However, many ailments were exaggerated or trumped up by Civil War Veterans to get disability pensions. This may not be true in the case of Solomon, since the 88th Regiment lost 64 to wounds and 150 to disease. Many did die of dysentery, or as Solomon writes in describing his ailment "[e]pilepsy [later described as dizzy spells] caused by being over het [heated] and chronic diarrhea and disease of recti[u]m." Actually, many war veterans suffer forever from recurring diarrhea and nausea as a result of the emotional trauma unrelated to contracting dysentery or heat exhaustion.

The map attached with this Civil War history is the path taken when Joe and Solomon joined the 88th in the Southeast (Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina). Many in the 88th had been fighting throughout Tennessee prior to Joe and Solomon's group joining them in Georgia. Some data indicated that the 88th was assigned to a larger group known as the 14th Army Corp (this could use further verification). Maps were found, albeit poor ones since they are

copies of hand-drawn originals, that trace the route of this 14th Army Corp. Three separate sketches of maps had to be located to complete the entire length of the route taken by Joe and Solomon.

Among the battles these two Hoses fought, historians list Kenesaw Mountain as the most brutal. This was lost by Sherman to the Confederates under the leadership of Johnston. With about 2,000 lost by the North and only 270 by the South, this was a great defeat. This battle site is now Kenesaw National Park. For any who would want some insight of what Joe and Solomon faced, a visit to this park where both boys--men is probably more appropriate since they had to be brave and did fight well--did battle would be a rewarding experience.

A review of this Civil War information would be incomplete without relating that Joe was the bugler for the 88th. For over a year, playing the revelry at the start of dawn had been his duty for the Grand Army of the Republic. This joy of playing the bugle did not end with the war, for my father (Ralph Hose) remembers many occasions of Joe going outside at dawn and playing a full revelry four times--turning in a new direction of the compass for each new refrain.

Joe's particular flare for the instrument must have been one of great skill. Elmer Snyder heard this many mornings about a mile away coming from the east, and claims that this inspired him to decide to play a horn. Elmer chose to excel on a trumpet and was for years a professional performer. To know he had influenced someone to blow a horn would have made Joe laugh with pleasure, for he was easily amused and amusing.

For many years, my dad remembers Joe's bugle being in the possession of the Hoses. Linda J. Hose of Port Charlotte, Florida says she is in possession of a bugle. She thought this was used in the Spanish American War. Earl Hose said that Linda's bugle is the one used by his grandfather, William H. Hose, who fought in the Spanish American War of 1898. What became of Joe's bugle is not known by my dad.

na21



William Tecumseh Sherman
1820–1891

GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

His Character

To try to feel the real smell and emotional chill of being a Union foot soldier in this southern campaign that is now buried in an archival graveyard almost a century and a half old, is best accomplished by looking at "the man," that is, William Tecumseh Sherman. Since Joseph and Solomon Hose both served under Sherman, a look into Sherman's war strategy will provide some insight into the war experience.

A combination of emotional instability and intellectual genius is most likely the ingredient that set Sherman above the rest. Why? Sherman's dreaming mind envisioned what others could never think, while lack of emotional constraint gave him the determined confidence to implement these far-reaching ideas.

Sherman's military career was largely successful due to his friendship with Ulysses S. Grant. As Grant moved up the ranks, so did Sherman. Both of them were West Pointers with a fondness for cigars. Grant remained a staunch Sherman supporter despite rumors of Sherman's instability. Later, Sherman would write of the friendship, "Grant stood by me when I was crazy and I stood by him when he was drunk; and now we stand by each other always."

Sherman's War Strategy

The War started April 12, 1861 when Southerners shelled Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. During the first part of the war, strategy and weapons generally followed old patterns of warfare. Basically, soldiers fought against each other with the object of killing their opponents. Whoever killed the most would eventually be the winner.

In the spring of 1864, four years of killing had not brought the war to an end. Sherman determined that bringing a quick end to avoid fewer casualties justified whatever means involved. As Sherman's men neared Atlanta, he determined that destroying property and undermining the lives of civilians would bring the South to its knees. This total warfare against a people marks Sherman as the first practitioner of modern warfare. So, there was ruthless execution of total destruction to everything in sight in the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea and the Campaign of the Carolinas.

There should be an understanding that as brutal as Sherman was, he should not be labeled a madman (though many thought him insane) in instituting this destructive warfare. Sherman wrote, "War is cruelty. There is no use trying to reform it. The crueller it is, the sooner it will be over." He fully understood the cost involved in bringing this war to a close.

The Atlanta Campaign

Sherman's first objective, as defined by Grant, was to destroy Joseph E. Johnston's army and then to capture the Confederacy's last major rail center at Atlanta. However, when Johnston's army proved both more elusive and more tenacious than Sherman expected, Sherman decided to take a different approach: he would destroy not the army, but the South itself. With about 100,000 men, Sherman descended through Georgia on his way to Atlanta, decimating Confederate supply lines and property along the way. He arrived near Atlanta on July 17 and, after several battles in and around the city during the following six weeks, finally took the last Confederate strength by forcing General John Bell Hood to evacuate Southern troops on September 1.

After being promoted to major general for this victory, Sherman evacuated the civilian population from Atlanta and commenced to destroy the city's military resources. During his efforts there, a fire was started--most likely by civilians--that eventually gutted a large section of Georgia's capital.

The March to the Sea August-December 1864

After abandoning Atlanta, Sherman sent about 30,000 troops to defend Tennessee and took the rest southward on his famous March to the Sea. Rather than confront John Bell Hood's Confederate forces to the west, Sherman wanted to head southeast, rolling through the heartland of Georgia all the way to Savannah on the Atlantic coast. Though Ulysses S. Grant and Abraham Lincoln were both skeptical, they approved Sherman's plan.

Along the way, Sherman and his troops would wreck the state's transportation system and set fire to crops and plantation homes and cut every conceivable supply line. Marching in two main columns (consisting of 5 different groups), Sherman's 62,000-man force created a front 25 to 60 miles wide and proceeded to destroy bridges, factories, warehouses and supply depots that lay in their broad path. Telegraph lines were cut and miles of railroad tracks were torn up and twisted around tree trunks to make what the troops called "Sherman's hairpins." Cut off from its own communications and supply lines, the Union army had to live off the land, a task the soldiers undertook with vigor.

Sherman gave his troops permission to "forage liberally," and while they were told to avoid undue plunder of private property, discipline was lax and the order was mostly overlooked. In the words of one private, the troops "raised Hell." Livestock was confiscated, driven off or simply slaughtered. Details of foragers known as "bummers" roamed through the fertile countryside daily, carting back wagon loads of meat, vegetables and grain. The fall harvest was in and the corn that the onetime cotton planters of Georgia had begun growing for the Confederate soldiers now fed the Northern invaders.

While Sherman was depriving Robert E. Lee's army of the goods it so desperately needed to continue waging war, his own troops had far more than they could eat or carry and discarded the rest or distributed it among fugitive slaves. Sherman, no great believer in emancipation, could not stop nearly 25,000 liberated blacks from following the Northern force on foot or by wagon. There were other followers as well: deserters from both armies, Georgia unionists and sundry renegades, eager to participate in the pillaging but obeying no one's command.

With Sherman doing little to discourage the marauders, they looted mansions, slave quarters, and churches alike, razing plantations, setting fires to houses and barns, and committing other pointless acts of vandalism and destruction. To the citizens of Georgia--particularly the women and children who felt the brunt of the mayhem--there was little to distinguish the stragglers from the soldiers, and an understandable hatred of Sherman and the North was spawned that endured for generations.

But Sherman did have a reputation for having disciplined troops even though the excesses may appear otherwise. His troops were in high spirits throughout the march, better fed than they had ever been in their army careers and facing little armed resistance. The opposition was limited to a few thousand state troopers, militiamen and an outnumbered cavalry corps that Sherman's horsemen easily contained. After annihilating a small force that attacked its rearguard at Griswoldville on November 22, the Union army captured and ravaged Milledgeville, then Georgia's state capitol, the following day.

Aside from a few brief skirmishes, there were no other confrontations, and the land mines, felled trees and burnt bridges that the Confederates hoped would slow Sherman's progress were barely an annoyance. Finishing its nearly 300-mile march to the sea on December 10, the Union troops reached the Atlantic coast just below Savannah, having inflicted, by Sherman's own estimation, over \$100 million worth of damage.

Sherman prepared to assault Savannah but the Confederate General William S. Hardee soon withdrew his 10,000-man defense force. Occupying Savannah on December 22, Sherman sent a telegram to Abraham Lincoln two days later presenting the city to the president "as a Christmas gift."

The Campaign of the Carolinas

With central Georgia left devastated and the entire South demoralized, Sherman and his troops turned their attention to the Carolinas. Sherman was prepared to start northward through South Carolina by the middle of January 1865, but rain, high rivers and other logistical problems kept him from leading his main army into South Carolina until February 1, when he forged ahead, leading his 62,000 veterans. His command still consisted of XV and XVII corps of the Army of the Tennessee under Major General Oliver O. Howard; the XIV (probably the army to which Joseph and Solomon Hose were assigned, although this needs more confirmation) and

XX corps of Major General Henry W. Slocum's Army of Georgia; two cavalry brigades under Brig. General H. Judson Kilpatrick and a 64-gun artillery brigade.

The troops were confident: they had met little significant opposition in Georgia, and they doubted that the South would make life any tougher for them in South Carolina. Fearing no repercussions, many roamed far from the route of march, looting and destroying. Kilpatrick's troopers carried boxes of matches in their saddlebags, ready for use whenever they saw an appealing target; the bummers among the infantry columns allowed few chicken coops and smokehouses to escape their attention.

One reason for their freedom of movement was Sherman's ability to outmaneuver his enemy. By the second week in February, the invaders were moving up the Charleston and Augusta Railroad from Midway to Johnson's Station, a route that split the few Confederates in that state, under General P. G.T. Beauregard. The railroad carried them between forces along the coast and would-be pursuers near Aiken, S.C., and Augusta, Georgia. This route also allowed Sherman to cut off Charleston from the interior of the state, forcing the evacuation of its garrison, under Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee. Beauregard ordered Hardee's troops to Cheraw, near the North Carolina border where he hoped to make a stand against Sherman at last.

Before reaching Cheraw, Sherman's 2-column march--Howard forming the right or eastward wing, Slocum and Kilpatrick the left flank--passed through several towns memorable ever afterward for the destruction wrought there. The greatest devastation occurred Feb. 17 with the capture of Columbia, much of which went up in flames. Though Southerners blamed Sherman for deliberately causing a "perfect reign of terror" in the capital, most of the damage occurred before his arrival, when local Confederates torched bales of cotton piled in the streets.

Reaching Cheraw March 3, Sherman still had no enemy to fight. Hardee--now subordinate to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston recently brought back into the field, superseding Beauregard--had fled north upon the Union's approach to Fayetteville, N.C. Hardee fell back again, once the invaders left scarred and battered South Carolina for the Tarheel State, completing the occupation of Fayetteville on the 11th. After a 5-day stopover, Sherman led his troops northeastward, planning to link at Goldsborough (or Goldsboro) with forces recently sent to support him--two corps under Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield.

Foreseeing this junction of troops, Johnston finally forced a showdown. Desperate to strike one of Sherman's columns short of Goldsborough, Johnston sent Hardee to block the path of Slocum's wing just below Avera'sborough. This led to a spirited encounter ending with a beaten Hardee retiring to regroup and a victorious Slocum curving eastward toward Bentonville. Wishing to strike again while time remained, Johnston collected every force available to him--a total of some 21,000.

HOSE, SOLOMON

X-0-2-681-643

PENSION FILE (CIVIL WAR)
for
SOLOMON HOSE, II

COMMENTS ON PENSION FILE
for
SOLOMON HOSE, II

This pension file does not describe Solomon's military service, except to tell the two companies he was in, and the date he enlisted and was mustered out and where. The military service file is a separate file from this one.

Page #

- 1 & 2. 13 June 1891, Solomon's "Declaration" on application for an invalid pension. He tells companies, rank, where and when discharged and his reason for claiming to be an invalid. The veterans and their "witnesses" tried to make the condition/health look as bad as possible.
3. 10 October 1891, request by Pension Office to War Department to verify his service dates. The approved verification that is stamped still contains an error in the enlistment date since the year should be 1864, not 1865. The approved verification lists both the 38th & 88th Regiment as the two he served.
4. 22 March 1892, his Oath that he had not served since 15 July 1865. (See Attachment "A".)
- 5 & 6. 18 April 1895, Affidavit of Charles Hankey describing Solomon Hose's condition. Pension Board was reviewing or revising or updating or ?. (See Attachment "B".)
7. 4 April 1898, Solomon Hose's reply to a questionnaire sent with voucher for his next quarterly payment. Tells about wife: marriage date and place, maiden name, names and birth dates of their children.
8. 1 October 1909, his Death Certificate (died 30 May 1909).
Tells birth date and place, wife, his parents and their birth dates and cause of death.
9. 31 July 1909, Drop Order and Report. Order to cease pension payments because of death. Last payment, 4 May 1909. (\$8 per month)
10. 3 August 1909, Declaration for Widow's Pension. His widow, Ida Ellen Swartz Hose, applies for his pension.
- 11 & 12. 30 July 1930, for some reason the State of Indiana needed an affidavit of Solomon's wife's birth. An 1866 family bible lists 5 children: Ida Ellen Swartz, born March 12, 1860; Eva Estella Swartz, born Jan. 7, 1864; Olin & Ollie Swartz (twins), born April 19, 1867; Minnie Viola Swartz, born July 23, 1869.

State of Indiana

ss

DeKalb County

In the matter of claim for invalid pension by Solomon Hose #1030097 Co H 88th Regt Indiana Volunteers and also of Co. E 38th Ind. Vol. Infantry by transfer from the Company and Regiment first-above named said claimant Hose on his oath says in reply to call No 3 from the Pension Department under date of Oct. 10th 1891: that he has not been in the military or naval service since July 15th 1865.

Solomon Hose (Solomon's actual signature)

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 22d day of March 1892 and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration were fully made known and explained to the applicant before swearing; and that I have thus outlined--direct or indirect--int he prosecution of this claim.

Cassius J Coats
Notary Public
of said County and State

Attachment "A"

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT
OF CHARLES HANKEY
(as recorded by Dan D. Diehl, Notary)

that he has been acquainted with said Soldier for the past twelve years. have farmed his place for six years and in that time have known of him having dizzy spells. so he was compelled to seek the cool shade. and remains for hours at a time. cannot work in hot weather. and know that he has Rheumatism in Right Shoulder. so he cannot raise his arm more than on a level with Shoulder. and have often heard him complain of his feet. saw him crippling around. don't know what caused said soreness. Have had him work for me a number of times. and know he cannot do a full days work at any time. and in hot weather he is unable to do any manual labor.

I further testify that this affidavit was written by Dan D Diehl. and dictated by me and that I was not aided or prompted by any one. and used no memoranda. all from memory.

Attachment "B"

Act of June 27, 1890.

AA

DECLARATION FOR INVALID PENSION.

AA

To be executed before a Court of Record or some officer thereof having custody of its seal, a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, whose official signature shall be verified by his official seal, and in case he has none, his signature and official character shall be certified by a Clerk of a Court of Record, or a City or County Clerk.

State of Indiana }
County of DeKalb } ss:

On this 13 day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety 1 personally appeared before me, James H Rose a Notary Public within and for the County and State aforesaid, Solomon Hase aged 42 years, a resident of Wilmington of Township County of DeKalb State of Indiana who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Solomon Hase who was ENROLLED on the Twenty-fifth day of March 1864, in Company G 88th Indiana Vol Infantry as a Private and after close of war was transferred to 38th Indiana Regt at Washington D.C. in the service of the United States, in the War of the Rebellion, and served at least ninety days, and was HONORABLY DISCHARGED then from at Bristol on the 15 day of July 1865. That he is now partially unable to earn a support by manual labor by reason of Epilepsy caused by being over-her & Chronic Diarrhea & disease of Reactions

Here state rank, company and regiment in Military service, or vessel, if in the Navy.
Here name the disease or injuries from which disabled.

That said disabilities are not due to his vicious habits, and are to the best of his knowledge and belief permanent. That he has not applied for pension under application No. That he is a pensioner under Certificate No.

If a pensioner, the Certificate number only need be given. If not, give the number of the former application if one was made.

That he makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United States under the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890.

He hereby appoints N. C. MILLER, OF FORT WAYNE, IND., his true and lawful attorney to prosecute his claim and receive a fee of \$ That his Post-office address is Butler County of DeKalb State of Indiana

Solomon Hase
Claimant's signature.

Attest: (r) Amos J. Root

Amos J. Root

Also personally appeared Robert residing at Budler Indiana and Cassius Coats residing at Budler Indiana, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw John Rose the claimant, sign his name to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe from the appearance of said claimant and their acquaintance with him for 26 years and 26 years respectively, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

(1) Cassius Coats
(2) Cassius Coats
Signatures of witnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of June 1891

and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, etc, were fully made known and explained to the applicant and witnesses before

[L. S.] swearing, including the words: _____

erased, and the words _____ added;

and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

John Rose
Signature.
Notary Public
Official character.

The Act of June 27, 1890, REQUIRES, in case of a soldier:

1. An honorable discharge (but the certificate need not be filed unless called for).
2. A minimum service of ninety days.
3. A permanent physical disability not due to vicious habits. (It need not have originated in the service).
4. The rates under the Act are graded from \$6 to \$12, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, and are not affected by the rank held.
5. A pensioner under prior laws may apply under this one, or a pensioner under this one may apply under other laws; but he cannot draw more than ONE pension for the same period.

INVALID

Claim for Pension

Act June 27, 1890.

John Rose
Applicant

Co. 1st
Inf.
Vol.
1861
1864
Enlisted

Discharged July 15 1864

Address Budler O. I.

Aug 10

6

Filed by N. A. MILLER
Solicitor of Government Claims
FORT MYNNE, INDIAN

Presented in fee

661906

OCT 13 1911
494489

Write nothing above this line.

(3-080 a.)

MILITARY SERVICE

NAME OF SOLDIER

Solomon Hase

Div.

Bureau of Pensions,

Ex'r.

Oct. 10, 189*1*

No. *1030,097*

SIR:

It is alleged that the above-named man enlisted

Mar. 29, 18*45*, and served as a *Pvt.*

in Co. *H*, *88* Reg't *Ind. Inf.*

also as a *Pvt.* in Co. *C*, *88* Reg't

Ind. Inf., and was discharged at

on *July 15*, 18*45*.

No. of prior claim

The War Department will please furnish an official statement in this case, showing date of enrollment and date and mode of termination of service.

Very respectfully,

Andrew D. Richardson

Commissioner.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE
RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

0-4

War Department,

Record and Pension Division,

Oct 13 1911

Respectfully returned to the

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The rolls show that

Solomon Hase
Co. *E & F* *Ind. Inf.*

mentioned in the preceding indorsement, was enrolled

Mar. 29, 18*45*, and *M.O. as Pvt.*

July 15, 18*45*

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. C. Minn

Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

X Sec. new statement

State of Indiana
DeKalb County ss

In the matter of claim
for invalid pension by Solomon Hase
103047 Co H 38th Regt Indiana Vol-
unteers and also of Co E 38th Ind Vol
Infantry by transfer from the Company
and Regiment first above named said
claimant Hase on his oath says
in reply to call No 3 from the Pen-
sion Department under date of Oct
10th 1891 that he has not been in the military
or naval service since July 15th 1864.

Solomon Hase
Swore to and subscribed be-
fore me this 22^d day of March
1892 and I hereby certify that the
contents of the above declaration were
fully made known and explained to
the applicant before swearing; and
that I have no interest direct or
indirect in the prosecution of
this claim.

Cassius Korte
Notary Public
of said County & State

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

5
CARD OF REVISION
APR 23 1895

Note.—The affiants should state how they gain a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.

STATE OF Indiana, COUNTY OF DeKalb, SS.

In the matter of Claim No 875020 of Samuel Nose, Co E-3822
Reg't, Ind Vol Inf: On this 14 day of April, 1894, personally ap-
peared before me, a Notary Public in and for the aforesaid county, duly authorized to ad-
minister oaths, Charles Nankey, aged 39 years, and a resident of Butler
P. O., in the county of DeKalb, and state of Indiana, and

—, aged — years, a resident of — P. O., in the county of —
—, and state of —, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to
credit, and who, being duly sworn, declare in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

That he has been acquainted with said
Soldier for the past twelve years. have farmed
his place for six years and in that time
have known of him having dizzy spells.
so he was compelled to seek the cool shade
and remains for hours at a time. Cannot
work in hot weather and know that he has
Rheumatism in Right Shoulder so he can
not raise his arm more than on a level
with shoulder and have often heard him
complain of his feet. saw him Crippling
around don't know what caused said
soreness. Have had him work for me a num-
ber of times, and know he cannot do a full
day's work at any time. and hot weather
he is unable to do any manual labor.

I further testify that this affidavit was writ-
ten by Dan D. Diehl and dictated by me and
that I was not aided or prompted by any one
and used no Memoranda. all from memory

I further declare that I have no interest in this case, and am
not concerned in its prosecution.

If witnesses sign by mark, two persons who can write sign here.

Signature
of
Affiants.

Charles Nankey

(5)

STATE OF Indiana, COUNTY OF DeKalb, SS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, by the above named affiant, and I certify that I read the said affidavit to the said affiant, and acquainted him with its contents, before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in nowise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution; and that said affiant is personally known to me, and that he is a credible person.

Sam D. Dick

Magistrate's Signature.

Notary Public

Official Character.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

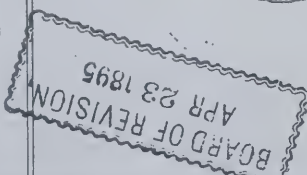
IN CLAIM

No. 815200 of Stationer

Co. E. 3d Reg't, Ind. Vols

AFFIDAVIT OF

Charles H. Hantley



FILED BY

7

3-402.

Certificate No. 515020

Name, Solomon Hose Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

SIR:

In forwarding to the pension agent the executed voucher for your next quarterly payment please favor me by returning this circular to him with replies to the questions enumerated below.

J. D. Leighty,

U. S. Pension Agent,

Indianapolis, Ind.

McKay Brand

Commissioner.

First. Are you married? If so, please state your wife's full name and her maiden name.

Answer Yes, Ida Ellen Hose - (Swartz)

Second. When, where, and by whom were you married?

(1887) Answer Nov. 6, 1887, at Jacob Ringers by Levi Truesh,

Third. What record of marriage exists?

Answer Recorded in Clerks office at Auburn, N. York Co. Ind.

Fourth. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the date and place of her death or divorce.

Answer I was never married before.

Fifth. Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth.

Answer Have two. Geo. Ernest Hose B. Aug 2, 1890
Walter Kay Hose B. Sept. 3, 1891

Date of reply, Apr. 4, 1898

0-8

(Signature.)

5301b750m1-98

7

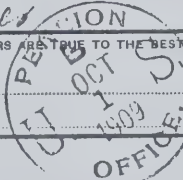
MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING.

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

A DEAD BODY BURIED WITHOUT PERMIT SHALL BE DISINTERRED AND INQUEST HELD.

N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, that it may be properly classified. The "Special Information" for persons dying away from home should be given in every instance.

PLACE OF DEATH		[SEE OTHER SIDE]		Indiana State Board of Health.	
County of	<i>Tekamah</i>			CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.	
Township of	<i>Helmington</i>			Registered No. _____	
Village of				(if death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)	
or					
City of		(No. _____)	St.; _____	Ward _____	
[If death occurs away from USUAL RESIDENCE give facts called for under "Special Information."]		FULL NAME <i>Solomon Nose</i>			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
SEX	<i>M</i>	COLOR	<i>W</i>	DATE OF DEATH	
DATE OF BIRTH	<i>Jan 11 1849</i>	<i>May 30 1909</i>			
AGE	<i>60</i> years <i>4</i> months <i>30</i> days	I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <i>3-15-1909</i> to <i>5-30-1909</i>			
SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED	<i>Married</i>	that I last saw him alive on <i>5-30-1909</i>			
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE	<i>Ida Nose Wife</i>	and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <i>12.00</i>			
BIRTHPLACE OF DECEASED (State or country)	<i>Ohio</i>	<i>At home</i> The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:			
NAME OF FATHER	<i>Solomon Nose</i>	<i>Uremia</i>			
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country)	<i>Maryland</i>	<i>6 months</i> (DURATION) _____ DAYS			
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER	<i>Elizabeth Daily</i>	Contributory _____ (DURATION) _____ DAYS			
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country)	<i>Ohio</i>	(Signed) <i>Frank D. Franning, M. D.</i>			
OCCUPATION OF DECEASED	<i>Farmer</i>	190 _____ (Address) <i>Butler Ind.</i>			
THE ABOVE STATED PERSONAL PARTICULARS ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF			SPECIAL INFORMATION only for Hospitals, Institutions and Transients:		
(Informant) _____			Former or Usual Residence _____ How long at Place of Death? _____ Days		
(Address) _____			Where was disease contracted, If not at place of death? _____		
BURIAL PERMIT ISSUED BY _____			PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL _____ DATE OF BURIAL _____ 190 _____		
Name and Address of Health Officer or Deputy. _____			UNDERTAKER <i>Fred Brindley</i> No. OF LICENSE _____		
			ADDRESS <i>Butler Ind.</i> WAS THE BODY EMBALMED? _____		



(8)

9

1848-7
may

Act of June 27, 1890.

3-798.

DROP ORDER AND REPORT.

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
FINANCE DIVISION.

Washington, D. C., JUL 31 1909

1848-7
may
Solomon Rose

(Pensioner.)

815-020

(Certificate number.)

Invalid

(Class.)

838 Ind. Inf

(Soldier.)

(Service.)

U. S. Pension Agent,

Indianapolis

SIR: You are hereby directed to drop from the roll the name of the above-described pensioner who died May 30, 1909.

J. L. Davenport.

Acting Commissioner.

REPORT.

Commissioner of Pensions.

SIR: The name of the above-described pensioner, who was last paid at \$ per month to May, 1909, has this day been dropped from the roll of this agency.

A. O. Marsh
U. S. Pension Agent.
Aug 2, 1909

6-833

9

DECLARATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION.

STATE OF Indiana
COUNTY OF DeKalb } ss:
On this 3 day of August, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and nine
personally appeared before me, a Notary Public
and for the county and State aforesaid, Ida E. Howe, aged 49 ✓
years, a resident of Wilmington township, county of DeKalb, State
of Indiana, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to
obtain pension under the provisions of the ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 19, 1908.

That she is the widow of Solomon Howe, who was
Enrolled under the name of Solomon Howe, at
(Enrolled or commissioned.)
on the 29 day of March, 1864
as a Private in Company E 38 Regt Ind Inf, and
honorably discharged July 15 1865 (Here state rank and company and regiment in the Army or vessels if in the Navy.)
That he also served as a Private in Company H 88 Regt Ind Volunteer
Infantry (Here give a complete statement of all other services, if any.)

That he was not in the military or naval service of the United States otherwise than as stated above.

That she was married under the name of Ida E. Swartz
to said soldier at DeKalb County Indiana, on the 6 day
of November, 1867, by one Rev. T. Fresh a Justice of the Peace;
that there was no legal barrier to the marriage; that she had not been previously married; that the soldier had not
been previously married.
(If there was a prior marriage of either, the date and place of death or divorce of former consort or consorts should be stated.)

and that neither she nor said soldier married otherwise than as stated above.

That the said soldier died May 30th, 1909, at his home in Wilmington township DeKalb County Indiana
that she was not divorced from him, and that she has not remarried since his death.

That the said soldier left the following-named children who are now living and under sixteen years of age, to wit:
(If the soldier left no children, the claimant should so state.)

Gladys Esther Elizabeth Howe, born 1888, at DeKalb County Indiana
born _____, at _____
born _____, at _____
born _____, at _____
born _____, at _____
born _____, at _____
born _____, at _____

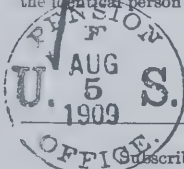
That she has not heretofore applied for pension
(If prior application has been made, the number thereof and the service on which

it was based, and the name of the soldier should be stated.)

That her post-office address is Butler, county of DeKalb
State of Indiana

Attest: (1) James E. Decker
(2) Curtis W. Beechler Ida E. Howe
(Claimant's signature in full.)

Also personally appeared James E. Decker, residing in
Butler Indiana, and Curtis W. Beechler, residing in
Butler Indiana, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being
by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw Ida E. Howe, the
claimant, sign her name (or make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe, from the
appearance of said claimant and their acquaintance with her of 12 years and 33 years, respectively, that she is
the identical person she represents herself to be, and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.



James E. Decker
Curtis W. Beechler
(Signatures of witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3^d day of August, A. D. 1909,
and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, etc., were fully made known and
explained to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the words
"or make her mark", erased, and the words
_____ added; and that I have no
interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

[L. S.]

My Commission
Expire January 6-1910.

James E. Decker
Notary Public
(Official character.)

10

N.C. 690,624
Solomon Hoss
E. 38 Ind. Inf.

affidavit of Birth Record.

State of Indiana } ss:-
County of DeKalb

Minnie Viola Hoss, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that she is a sister of Mrs. Ida C. Hoss, Butler, Ind., and that she has in her possession the family bible under date of 1866, in which the record of George W. and Elizabeth Hollopeter Swartz, shows that five children was born as follows:-

Ida Ellen Swartz, born, March 12, 1860.
Eva Estella Swartz, born, Jan. 7, 1864.
Clim & Ellie Swartz, born, April 19, 1867.
Minnie Viola Swartz, born, July 23, 1869.

Minnie Viola Swartz, Lic



WIDOW DIV
JUL 31 1930
PENSION DIVISION

(11)

The above record - The family bible, was duly
inspected by me, and bears the marks of a
reliable family record.

subscribed to before me, this, 30th. day of July,
1930.

Fred B. Lighty,
Notary Public.
St. Joe, Ind.

My commission expires Feb. 14, 1932.



(12)

(12)

The HF Group

Indiana Plant

ETA 116001 E 22 00



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